

## LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY CABLE TO THE JOURNAL.

PORTO RICO WAS  
ROBBED BY MACIAS.

Fully \$350,000 Taken from the Guarantee and Other Funds—Macias Carried Off \$28,000 of Teachers' Pensions—Reforms Instituted.

Correspondence of Associated Press.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 10.

Dr. Coll, new Secretary of the Insular Treasury, has been making a strict examination of the treasury to discover what has become of the funds that should be on hand. When Dr. Coll assumed office on November 16 he found in the treasury 76 cents in copper, \$3.80 in Venezuelan gold and \$900 in American notes.

It has been the custom in Porto Rico to maintain what is called a guarantee fund. This is a system of deposits to guarantee the faithful performance of both public and private contracts. Dr. Coll knew there should be at least several hundred thousand dollars deposited on account with this general guarantee fund, and he began an investigation to determine what amount of money was missing. From the various receipts in the treasury already seen by Dr. Coll, he has learned that about \$200,000 is missing from this fund, and it is probable that the full amount which has been done away with amounts to \$350,000.

## Even Robbed Teachers.

This money was taken to Spain; of this no one has any doubt. It is generally known that the late Captain-General Macias, of Porto Rico, delivered to the Government in Madrid \$600,000, and that the Regidors de Marina, Yalderrazo delivered to the Government \$20,000 which rightfully belonged to Porto Rico and which were drawn from this guarantee fund.

The fund also contained \$28,000, which was the capital and total reserve of a school teachers' pension fund. This money was contributed by the teachers of Porto Rico, and it is evident it should have been left in their hands that they in their old age and when entitled thereto, might enjoy

the benefits and advantages which are their due. Macias took this \$28,000 to Spain, and it is understood that his excuse in this matter was that as the headquarters and main office of the Protective Society of Spanish Teachers were at Madrid, and as the Porto Rican branch was subjected to the rulings of this main office, the money should be returned there. No one believes the teachers will ever benefit by their own pension fund unless some definite and decisive action is taken in their behalf.

## Tax Burdens Relieved.

One of the principal contributions which have been abolished by the military authority in Porto Rico is known as the Royal Dues. This was a crown contribution on all transfers of all kinds of property. It ranged from one-half of one per cent to three per cent of the value of the property transferred, and it brought to the crown of Spain some 148,000 pesos a year. Furthermore, the office of the Registrar of Deeds was most corrupt. It cost one anywhere from one to three thousand pesos to register a deed or conveyance, and this over and above all legitimate expenses and royal dues.

The taxes on personal passports have been taken off. This was a drain on men of slender means, and while it produced only 31,000 pesos a year for the State, its abolition eases the people of the country. All stamped paper has been made a thing of the past. Formerly every transaction in which the Government had a hand had to be carried on upon paper stamped with certain seals, and which was sold by the Government itself for its own profit. This was a fruitful source of income, producing nearly 20,000 pesos yearly.

It has been Spain's custom to prevent fishing in all rivers and lakes of Porto Rico unless the fishermen paid a good round price for the license. This hardship has been removed. A tax called the "territorial tax," which amounted to five per cent on all agricultural productions, also has been removed, and in these two last mentioned acts one can see the Governor's purpose of lightening the burden for rich and poor alike.



Kaiser's Present to Sultan.

Among the many tokens of friendship which His German Majesty bestowed on the ruler of Turkey is a tobacco and cigar stand made by a Berlin court jeweller from an elephant's foot. It is regarded as a chef d'oeuvre of art by connoisseurs.

**CURZON ACCUSED OF BLUNDERING.**  
New Viceroy Snubbed a Committee Who Sought to Establish an Indian University.

London, Jan. 7.—The glamour of receptions and oratory with which Lord Curzon of Kedleston sweeps upon the throne of Viceroy of India quite obscures the merits of the modest peer, the Earl of Elgin, who takes his leave. Already the newspaper grumblers are contrasting the retiring Viceroy's silent, businesslike administration with the speech-making entry of his younger successor.

The latter has already achieved one of those tactless blunders which the critics feared his self-efficiency would rush him into. He has snubbed a committee of the most respectable residents desiring to present him with a scheme for the higher education of Indians on the lines of the Johns Hopkins University, which a native, Jamsetji Tata, proposes to endow with \$1,250,000, and the natives, naturally are offended.

**W. W. ASTOR SAYS HE HAS BEEN LIBELED.**  
Wants Damages from the London Mail on Account of the California Tree Dinner.

London, Jan. 7.—The libel suit of William Waldorf Astor against the Daily Mail for saying he dined twenty-seven persons about a segment of a California tree to win a wager will soon be heard. Mr. Astor's declaration says he was "held up to public ridicule," thereby.

**LOVE-SICK DIPLOMAT TAKES HIS LIFE.**  
Attache of the Austrian Embassy in London Commits Suicide by Shooting Himself.

London, Jan. 7.—Count Franz Karolyi, attache of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here, has committed suicide. A housemaid employed in the Count's chambers, in Piccadilly, heard a fall yesterday evening, and drew the attention of the Count's valet to the fact. The latter proceeded to the rooms occupied by the Count and found him on the floor, dead, with a shot wound in his temple. Beside the body was a lady's portrait. The deceased was twenty-four years of age.

**GEN. WEYLER'S FRIENDS "OF HIGH DEGREE."**  
He Entertains Fourteen Generals and Admirals, Who Toast His "Return to Power."

Madrid, Jan. 7.—General Weyler, former Captain-General of Cuba, gave a banquet yesterday evening to fourteen Generals and Admirals and a number of other high officers.

Toasts to the regeneration of the country and reform in the army and navy were drunk. The guests made speeches during the course of which they expressed the hope to shortly see General Weyler in power.

**POPE NAMES KEANE FOR PHILIPPINES.**  
Advices from Rome Say the Archbishop Has Been Chosen for That Mission.

**LEO PRAISES HIS WORK.**  
Blesses the Former American Prelate's Pastorate in the Eternal City.

Advices from Rome are to the effect that Archbishop Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University, at Washington, has been selected by the Pope to be Papal Nuncio to the Philippines. Since his residence in Rome, Mr. Keane has been high in the councils of the church, his special mission being to look after the interests of the church in America. That he is in unusual favor with Pope Leo is shown by the following extract from a letter just received:

"Among the Archbishops resident in Cuba, Mr. Keane, Archbishop of Damascus, enjoys the favor of regular bi-annual audiences with His Holiness the Pope. His Grace had one recently. It was most affectionate. The Pope, treating His Grace with particular affection, said that he had heard great praise of his work of preaching in Rome, emphasized its importance, and, while blessing him in particular, blessed his hearers also."

The church of San Silvestro, where Archbishop Keane preaches, is reported to be crowded every Sunday and the former American prelate is considered one of the most popular preachers in the Eternal City.



Archbishop Keane.

It is supposed by his friends here that Archbishop Keane will accept the office of Nuncio to the Philippines, although it will involve a sacrifice of no mean proportions on his part, for the post is not looked upon as one to be desired. It was announced some weeks ago that Archbishop Ireland had been named for the place, but the truth of the rumor was emphatically denied.

**Free! Beautiful French Miniatures.**  
Everybody who inserts a paid "Want" ad in next Sunday's Journal, get this exquisite ornament. Now on exhibition at the Journal's Branch Office.

MAID OF ORLEANS  
MAY BE A SAINT.

Pressing a Suit of Beatification for Joan of Arc.

HANGS ON THE "VOICES."

If the Heavenly Nature of These Can Be Established the Pope Will Honor the Patriot.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Bishop of Orleans, Monsignor Touchet, who for a number of years has labored to promote the question of the beatification of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, has just returned from Rome, and has granted an interesting interview to the Gaulois.

Monsignor Touchet is of the opinion that the question of the beatification of Joan of Arc will be decided within the next four years. When the subject was first agitated, in 1884, it was believed, in view of the slow methods of the Vatican on questions of this kind, that no decision would be rendered in less than twenty years.

The Pope told Bishop Touchet that the great obstacle in the way of the beatification was the question of the reality or non-reality of the "voices" which, it is said, the Maid heard from heaven.

As to the voices, His Holiness, the Bishop assured his interviewer that though the Holy Father was frail in body he was vigorous in mind and spirit. When the Bishop expressed a hope that his spiritual superior would live to be a centenarian, the Pope responded smilingly:

"Among my 383 predecessors only one, Pope Gregory IX., passed the century mark. Do you expect that, weak as I am, I will be able to attain such a great age?"

"Only one. Don't despair," said Bishop Touchet.

"Only one. Don't be confident," replied His Holiness, completing the text of St. Augustine.

With respect to the French protectorate in the Orient and Kaiser Wilhelm's trip to Palestine Leo XIII. said:

"If I have emphasized the protectorate of France in the Orient I have done this gladly, principally because of the deep sympathy which I have for France. Furthermore, this was not an expression of favoritism, but simply the acknowledgment of right. I must add that the Emperor of the Germans, under the circumstances, was justified. You have read the letter which he addressed to me during his voyage. He fully understood the situation. The Emperor is a ruler of great ability and tact, who understands and is able to perform the duties imposed on him by his empire."

**CHINA SETTLES WITH GERMANY.**  
Complete Satisfaction for the Abuse of Father Stenz, the Catholic Missionary.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—The Germania to-day says that all the German claims growing out of the ill-treatment in the province of Shan-Tung, China, of Father Stenz, the German Catholic missionary, on November 9, last, have been settled by China, including the official reinstatement of the missionary, the assistance of the Chinese Government in establishing a mission station on the scene of the outrage, and the severe punishment of the guilty parties.

Father Stenz was about to leave Tsin-tsin, in that province, when he was confronted by a mob of Chinese, who were clamoring for the destruction of the Christians. He took refuge in a hut, but was dragged out, his clothes were torn from his back, and he was struck with sticks, poked with knives and lances, and his beard was torn out. On the following day the Chinese prepared to hang Father Stenz by the wrists, but a mandarin interfered in his behalf. The missionary, however, was compelled to leave the district and promise never to return.

**HALF BLIND FROM ECZEMA.**  
Three Children Afflicted. Whole Bodies and Faces Sore, Raw and Bloody Mass.

Tried Doctor after Doctor for 20 Months Without Slightest Relief. Crying Constantly.

Couldn't Sleep. Tried CUTICURA. First Application Gave Relief. Cured in Fourteen Days.

My second child got eczema when seven months old. Three months later my first child got it, and following him, the last one, two years old, fell a victim. For twenty months they suffered fearful agony. Their whole bodies, especially their faces, were so sore and raw that the little ones were blind half the time. No words can describe the suffering of my second child, whose body was a mass of sores and ulcers. He was constantly crying, could get no sleep, and he actually did not look human. I tried doctor after doctor, but none afforded the slightest relief. I decided to try CUTICURA. The first application brought relief in each case, and after fourteen days' treatment with CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA (ointment), the worst case was cured and the whole neighborhood is surprised at the wonderful effect of CUTICURA. I continue the use of CUTICURA SOAP for the children, because it makes the little ones look splendid.

Nov. 28, 1898. 615 E. 13th St., New York City.

In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so swift, so speedily effective for distressing skin humors of infants and children as CUTICURA, sweet of skin, sweet of taste, and free of all remedies. A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a vigorous rubbing with CUTICURA (ointment) of purest of excellent skin cures, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep to both parent and child, and point to a speedy, permanent and economical cure, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CO., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Baby Humors," free.

**FACE HUMORS** and Falling Hair Prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

**THE DEBUT OF SAUER,**  
WORLD RENOWNED PIANIST, ACCOMPANIED BY PAUR'S ORCHESTRA OF 100. Metropolitan Opera House, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.

FRANCE SEES A  
DELIBERATE PLOT.

Construes Madagascar Blue Book and Times' Attack as Inciting War.

RHODES A LIVELY FACTOR.

Going Back to England with Sleeves Rolled Up to Work for the African Railroad.

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LONDON, Jan. 7.—All events seem to work together

to increase the tension between Great Britain and France. The last week has brought Madagascar and Egypt forward as irritants, just when the mutual irritability was subsiding. Even the most conservative observers begin to take a pessimistic view of the relations between the two powers.

On one side, France seems to foster the growing belief that Great Britain is determined, under some pretext or other, to force her into war, and is willing to make a pretext if no plausible excuse arises. On the other side, a large party of the British public profess that their patience has been strained beyond endurance by what they deem to be the unvarnished dishonesty of French diplomacy.

## "Deliberate," Says France.

The last twenty-four hours brought the publication of the Madagascar Blue Book, which was followed by a leading editorial in the Times denouncing France in language as fiery as that of any conservative newspaper. The Frenchman are reading the two together and are construing them as parts of a deliberate policy inspired by one mind. That mind is the theory of the man-in-the-street, is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Other public men, too, are of the same opinion. They see in the Blue Book almost simultaneously with the quiet but unmistakable pronouncement at Khartoum, which the British agent there, Viscount

Grosvenor, in his remarks to the Shells, announced that Great Britain had set her seal upon Egypt.

If there ever was a doubt in the minds of her opponents as to the policy of Great Britain, it is now dispelled. The British Government has expended so much labor and blood to secure, it must have been set at rest by the utterances of Lord Cromer, in which the word "protectorate" was written in large letters, though the Government's mouthpieces carefully abstained from using that incendiary word.

**Rhodes Going Back to England.**  
In the meantime another enterprise of the utmost moment in the furtherance of Great Britain's domination in Africa is about to be consummated. Mr. Cecil Rhodes is coming to England to arrange for pushing forward the Cape to Cairo railway, so long the dearest dream of the Imperialists. A definite proposition will be presented by Mr. Rhodes to London capitalists for an extension of the railroad from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika.

He does not pretend it will be a paying investment from the start. Its importance for some years will be political instead of commercial, and he hopes who persuade the British Government to smooth the way by guaranteeing 2½ per cent interest on the loan for the cost of construction. Mr. Rhodes counts upon influencing wealthy men to back their patriotism with their cash, even if he is unable to enlist the Government on his side. If any man can succeed in this project Mr. Rhodes is the man.

## CRITICISING OFFICERS

LED TO A FINE.

Germany's War Ministers Prosecuted Dr. Bittlinghoff for Attacking the Army.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—A case in which the Ministers of War of Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony, as prosecutors has just been concluded in the Imperial Court at Leipzig. The defendant was a physician, Dr. Bittlinghoff, and was charged with calumniating officers of the German army.

The offense was committed in June last, on the eve of the general elections, in a beer saloon at Schwelm, Westphalia, where Dr. Bittlinghoff, in a speech, declared the police did not want war, and that if the soldiers were allowed to take their choice they would allow to return home instead of fighting. He also said the soldiers who took part in the Franco-German War were inspired merely by "butch courage," and that it was the universal practice of their officers to creep under the shelter of hedges.

These words were reported to the military authorities, who interpreted them as being accusations of cowardice against the officers. Thereupon the three Ministers of War, in their capacity as official chiefs, prosecuted Dr. Bittlinghoff, who was fined 300 marks. The doctor appealed to the Supreme Court, which has now confirmed the decision of the lower court.

## BARGAIN TIME AGAIN!

FROM JAN. 9 TO MARCH 9. Lasts 60 Days—No Longer. SIXTY DAYS

Our 2d Annual Offering STARTS TO-MORROW

The reputation of our \$15 Suits and Overcoats the country over has built up a business that now compels us to show each successive season the greatest stock of woollens ever displayed by any custom tailor, and to employ a very large force of cutters and garment makers.

To close out our stock slick and clean and to keep our best hands busy on full time between seasons, we offer reduced prices twice a year for a limited time only, as announced above.

Our Regular Famous \$15 Suits and Overcoats (including "The Cliveden" overcoat, designed and made by us only), during the sale..... \$12.00 MADE TO ORDER.

Remember, at no time other than during our two sales are our prices ever reduced. The first offering under this plan, last Summer, met with instant success. So will this one; and each clearing sale will be an event from this time on.

NOTE—That the wholesale dimensions of our tailoring business make our REGULAR prices about 50 per cent lower than ordinary small tailors charge for similar goods.

NOTE—That we have our own large, clean and healthy work rooms, and send out NO SWEAT SHOP WORK at any price.

NOTE—All our garments are finished and trimmed in the best manner and lined with guaranteed linings. Only skilled MEN tailors employed. In our Wholesale Cloth Department we sell goods by the yard.

NO SWEATSHOP WORK.

**COHEN & CO., TAILORS.**

N. W. cor. Nassau & Ann Sts., N. Y. Entire Building.

105 & 107 Nassau St. 25, 27 & 29 Ann St.

**CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE**

Start at the Opening of the New Year in the Right Direction.

This will make all the difference between success and failure. The right way is always the sure way, and it is also the easiest and leads to certain success.

The first thing of all to do is to put your feet into our boots or shoes. This secures to you the immeasurable advantage of starting right, and your feet will always be in the very best condition for constant daily service.

**The New Shoe for Men, for Women,**

**\$4.00 \$4.00**

Per Pair. Black Calf, Russet Calf, Box Calf and Enamel Leather.

Per Pair. Calfskin, Kid and Dull Oxide Kid, Button and Lace.

Come to us and let us give you satisfaction of mind and comfort of foot and saving of money, after your many trials and disappointments elsewhere.

**ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,**  
6TH AVE., COR. 20TH ST.

HOW ZOLA FLED  
TO ENGLAND.  
HIGH LICENSE  
FOR ALASKA.

Details of the Novelist's Escape from France That Prohibition Will Have to Go.

HELPED OUT BY FRIENDS. License Money Will Be Devoted to Education in the Territory.

Bank Notes Sewed in the Lining of His Clothes and Started for Rural Britain.

London, Jan. 7.—The Government has as yet taken no steps to arrest M. Emile Zola, despite the report that France has made formal request for the arrest and extradition of the Dreyfus defender. It is known that M. Zola is at present living at Bourne-mouth, and that he has been in England since he fled from Paris, on July 17, the day of his conviction.

This is the story of the escape of the great novelist across the Channel, as told by M. de Biowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, who has just been released from his promise of secrecy.

After the trial of July 17 and the decision of the court against M. Zola, his counsel, M. Labori, insisted that the novelist should not only go away but disappear, so as to render the discovery of his whereabouts impossible.

Mme. Zola returned home to fetch for her husband the most necessary travelling requisites, but brought back nothing for the journey but a few toilet articles, and the party sat down to dinner, for the moment of departure was near. As much ready money as possible was placed at the disposal of the voluntary exile in order that he might not be obliged to have recourse to a banker.

Bank notes were sewn in the lining of his clothes, all the gold his friends had was handed to him, and at about 9 p. m. Zola and his wife drove in a carriage to the Northern Station, where they waited in the courtyard for the hour of the departure of the train.

As M. Zola knew not a word of English, M. Clemenceau had very legibly written on a piece of paper the name of Charing Cross station and that of the station where he was to take a train for a village on the Birmingham line. When the time came M. Zola entered the station, leaving his wife in the carriage. On the platform he saw a friend waiting at the door of an empty compartment, who handed him his ticket. He entered the compartment and the train started.

M. Zola reached Charing Cross at daylight, and, like every Frenchman arriving in London, accosted a policeman who, with the usual stiff politeness, put him in aansom, told the cabman what station he was to go to, said in his own language, directed M. Zola to go at the other station to a policeman, who would show him where to get a ticket and what train to enter.

Keeping his slip of paper in his hand, M. Zola reached the village and alighted at the hotel named on the paper, M. Clemenceau having written a word of recommendation to the landlord.

**GLASGOW BREAKS THE RECORD OF DRUNKS.**  
The New Year's Festivities Led to the Arrest of 396 Persons for Intoxication.

London, Jan. 7.—The Hogmanay or New Year's Eve festivities celebrated at Glasgow were marked by the greatest exhibition of intoxication in the street seen even in Glasgow. One account says: "It would need the pen of Zola to describe the state of the streets. The most astounding feature of the debauchery was the appalling number of young lads rolling about the streets." The number of week-end "drunks" arrested there breaks the record. There were more than 396 persons charged with intoxication in the cells by Tuesday evening.

Y. & S. Aene Licorice Pellets Give refreshing ease to parched throats. Druggists.

Washington, Jan. 7.—A system of high license for Alaska in place of the present system of prohibition was agreed to today by the House Committee on Revision of the Laws.

The committee had under consideration the proposed codification of laws for the territory. It was represented by officials and ex-officials of the territory that prohibition was ineffective, liquor being sold throughout the territory. One of the members recited his personal observation of a distillery and brewery in operation at Juneau.

The amendment determined upon provides for high license, with severe penalties, leaving it discretionary with the courts to grant the license, and empowering the courts to revoke a license. Provision is also made for the prohibition of saloon keepers and owners of saloon property for all damage resulting from the sale of intoxicants. All license fees are to be devoted to educational purposes in Alaska.

While these general provisions are made, the present prohibition is continued as against the Indians, minors and habitual drunkards.

Although the vote in the committee today is regarded as settling the matter of high license, yet the amendment will be further considered on Monday, and changes may be made.

**THEY PLAN A COLLEGE FOR LABOR LEADERS.**  
Two Young Americans Organize an Ambitious Educational Scheme in London.

London, Jan. 7.—W. Vrooman and C. A. Baird, young Americans of Oxford University, are inaugurating a scheme for a college for labor leaders, which is attracting much attention. They came especially from America to carry out the project. The college will be called Ruskin Hall. They have leased Stebb's House, a mansion built in 1648, near Christ Church College. It will be opened on Washington's Birthday by a meeting in Oxford Town Hall.

Ruskin Hall will accommodate forty men. There will be no ordinary servants, but among the students will be cooks and other servants who will get their board free in return for four hours' daily work. The remainder of their time will be available for study. The entire expense of the students for board, lodging and tuition will be \$5 a week.

Fifty gratuitous tuitions will be given during the first two years, and fifty students have already been selected for the first year. They are, in the words of the organizers, "men aspiring to be retrained, county councilors, members of Parliament, trade unionists and other men who are in the streets and who are the backbone of the nation."

The funds for the scheme are provided by American admirers of John Ruskin, the painter and author.

**FIGHTING ON THE CONGO.**  
Brussels, Jan. 7.—Official news received from the Congo Free State says that a column of 200 of the State troops, commanded by Lieutenant Stevens, was defeated on November 4 by the insurgent tribe at Batelas, which captured Kalambari on November 14. Two officers, one sergeant and 200 native troops were killed. One officer and two sergeants were wounded.

**Trolley Car Men Held for Killing a Man.**  
Charles Stiner, of No. 337, West Thirty-eighth street, and Frank Coleman, of No. 135, West Sixty-second street, motorman and conductor of an Eighth avenue trolley car which killed Jean L. Stelling, of No. 548 West One Hundred and Forty-second street, at Central Park West and Sixty-ninth street Friday night, were held in the West Side Police Court yesterday and remanded to the custody of the Coroner.